Homeland Security Region III: Regional Improvement Planning Session

November 19, 2013







Agenda

9:00-9:15am Introductions and Overview

9:15-10:00am Background and Doctrine

10:00-11:00am Collaboration and Coalitions

11:00-11:30pm Feedback from AAR/IPs &THIRAs

11:30am-12:30pm Lunch

12:30-3:15pm Discussion and Prioritization of

Capabilities, Trainings, and Exercises

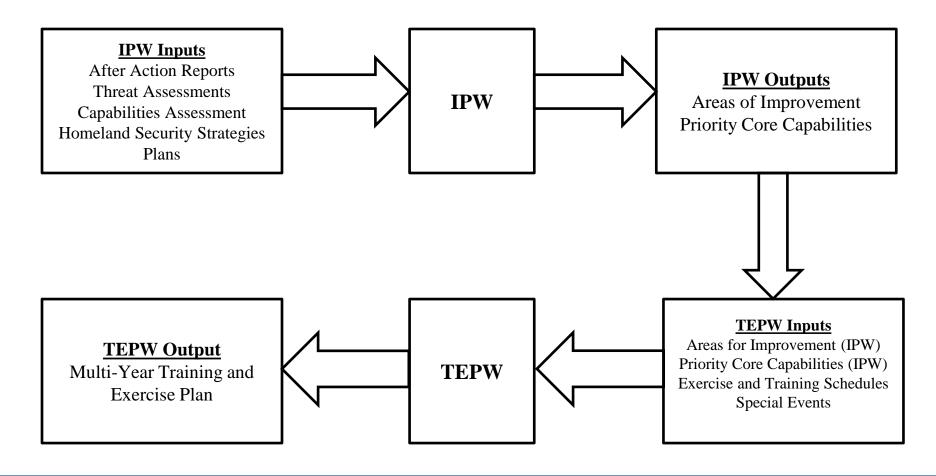
3:15-3:30pm Wrap up and Adjourn



Objectives

- A working understanding of Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8), the National Preparedness System, and implementation tools
- Regional core capability priorities for 2014
- Improved understanding of coalition building
- Input for the development of a multidiscipline statewide training and exercise plan

Training and Exercise Plan Development Process







Background and Doctrine 9:15-10:00am

What is Presidential Policy Directive-8

This policy directs federal agencies to improve national preparedness by working with:

- Individuals and families
- Businesses
- Faith-based and community organizations
- Nonprofit groups
- Schools and academia
- All levels of government

It is aimed at "strengthening security and resilience" through "systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk."



Why is it Important?

PPD-8 is a collaborative effort:

- Focuses on involving the **whole community** in preparedness
- Uses a risk-based approach
- Employs a core capabilities construct
- Integrates efforts across the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) mission areas of Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery
- Assesses performance outcomes

Ultimately, it will help us improve how we can all work together to keep our state safe and resilient.



Components of PPD-8

- National Preparedness Goal
- National Preparedness System
- National Planning Frameworks
- Annual National Preparedness Report
- Build and sustain preparedness

National Preparedness Goal

A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.



Federal Preparedness Capabilities



31 Core Capabilities (DHS)

National Preparedness Goal-guide the EMPG and HSGP grant programs



15 Public Health Preparedness Capabilities (DHHS/CDC)

Guide the Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Grant administered by the DHHR/BPH Center for Threat Preparedness



8 Healthcare Preparedness Capabilities (DHHS/ASPR)

Guide to the Hospital preparedness Program (HPP) Grant administered by the DHHR/BPH Center for Threat Preparedness

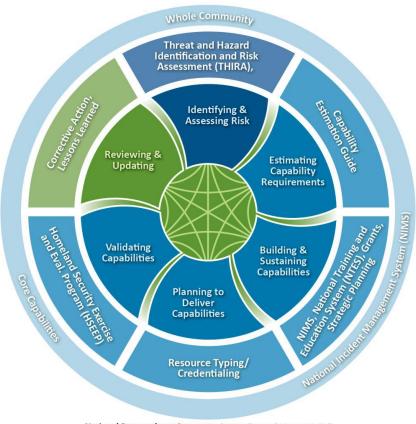
National Preparedness System

The NPS is comprised of six components:

- Identifying and Assessing Risk
- Estimating Capability Requirements
- Building and Sustaining Capabilities
- Planning to Deliver Capabilities
- > Validating Capabilities
- Reviewing and Updating



PPD-8 and the Preparedness Cycle



National Preparedness System: Understanding and Managing Risk



Assessments

THIRA

- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 201
- Step-by-step process for identifying Risk and Hazards

JRA/HRA

- Jurisdictional Risk Assessment
- Health Risk Assessment

Capabilities Assessment

• Identify specific human and material resources needed for capability targets

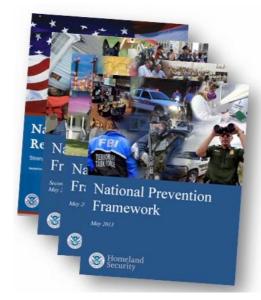
Exercise Documentation

- After Action Reports
- Improvement Plans

National Planning Frameworks

There are five National Planning Frameworks which correlate to each Mission Area:

- **Prevention**
- **Protection**
- > Mitigation
- > Response
- Recovery



Each framework contains critical tasks.



Prevention Framework

- Describes what must be done when intelligence or information is discovered related to an **imminent** threat to the homeland.
- The goal is to thwart an initial or follow-on terrorist attack.
- The Framework aims to prevent an act on U.S. soil.

A terrorist threat is considered **imminent** if intelligence or operational information warns of a credible, specific and impending terrorist threat or ongoing attack against the United States that is sufficiently specific and credible to recommend implementation of additional measures to thwart an attack.

Protection Framework

- Provides guidance and unifying principles required to safeguard the nation against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.
- Focuses on actions to protect against the greatest risks to our nation from all hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations and way of life to thrive.

Mission activities:

- Defense against WMDs
- Defense of food and agriculture
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Protection of key leadership and events
- Border security
- Maritime security
- Transportation security
- Immigration security
- Cyber security
- Health security

Mitigation Framework

- Includes capabilities necessary to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.
- Resilience (the ability to bounce back quickly after a disaster) is a key part of Mitigation.

"Mitigation is the thread that permeates the fabric of national preparedness."



Response Framework

- The term "response" includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs following an incident.
- Response also includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery.

Relationship to the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The response protocols and structures described in the National Response Framework align with NIMS. The NIMS document augments the Framework and defines standard command and management structures.

Recovery Framework

The National Disaster Recovery Framework provides a flexible structure that enables disaster recovery managers to focus on how best to restore, redevelop and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural and environmental fabric of the community build a more resilient Nation, and defines:

- Core recovery *principles*
- Roles and responsibilities of recovery coordinators and other stakeholders
- A coordinating structure that facilitates communication and collaboration among all stakeholders
- Guidance for pre- and post-disaster recovery *planning*
- The overall process by which communities can capitalize on opportunities to rebuild stronger, smarter and safer.

Whole Community Approach

A foundation for increasing individual preparedness and engaging with members of the community as collaborative resources to enhance resiliency and security through an inclusive approach.

Whole Community is a philosophical approach in how to conduct the business of emergency management. Benefits include:

- ➤ Shared understanding of community needs and capabilities
- ➤ Greater empowerment and integration of resources from across the community
- ➤ Stronger social infrastructure
- Establishment of relationships that facilitate more effective prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities
- ➤ Increased individual and collective preparedness
- ➤ Greater resiliency at both the community and national levels



Coalition-Building Tools 10:00-11:00am



Feedback from After Action Reports/Improvement Plans and Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessments 11:00-11:30am

General Feedback from THIRAs

- 1. Should provide a *jurisdictional* assessment of capability-not focus just on responsibilities that reside with a specific agency or discipline.
- 2. In the last step (Apply the Results), the information is not very tangible. In some reports this step is completely missing.



Feedback (cont.)

- 3. Many reports only consider primary capability demands directly related to the hazard when it could be anticipated that significant secondary or tertiary demands would exist.
- 4. The EMPG grant guidance does not require you to assess all 31 Core Capabilities.



AAR/IPs Major Findings

- FY11: 12 After Action Reports/Improvement Plans
- FY12: 71 After Action Reports/Improvement Plans
- FY13: 10 After Action Reports/Improvement Plans
 Top 3 Core Capabilities Identified





Planning

- 1. Incident Command System (ICS) positions should be assigned based on emergency duties not every day job assignments. This is improper ICS deployment.
- 2. State and local procedures are not synchronized, no SOPs (an ICS issue).
- 3. No short term plans or cooperative procedures exist for resource distribution.
- 4. Several AARs indicate that no activation checklist's are used in EOCs and shelters. This process is repeated in each incident and some entities are left out.
- 5. Plans do not contain pertinent and/or jurisdiction specific information (generalities).
- 6. No plans exist to provide consistency in statewide and/or outside agency support.

Communications

- 1. Inadequate training on usage and features of radios.
- 2. Lack of equipment, IRP repeaters, and other support equipment such as switches.
- 3. No SOPs for establishing emergency communications in several jurisdictions
- 4. Lack of inventory of communications equipment.

Public Information and Warning

- 1. 50% of counties report they do not have an adequate system for public notification of an incident. Many counties with systems indicated they did not function during power outages, and no back-up power sources exist. Batteries and generators at various tower sites did not function correctly.
- 2. Lack of State or Local PIO coordination.



- 1. The gaps which are being identified largely deal with policy and procedure
 - Inadequate/non-existent SOPs
 - Call down lists
 - Checklists
- 2. Inadequacy of personnel
 - Planners
 - Mass Care
 - > PIO
 - > 911 Operators



- 3. The most frequently mentioned capability gap relates to Public Information and Warning
 - Many counties expressed a need for implementation or enhancement of notification systems
 - Mass Care is a close second
- 4. Plans are too general and often do not contain jurisdiction specific information

5. There remains a basic lack of understanding of ICS. People may understand conceptually but are not **PROPERLY** implementing. Though there is a lot of NIMS training going on, there is not much exercising to validate that the concepts are understood and can be implemented.



- 6. Lack of resource management systems is a real issue:
 - > Inventory (or lack thereof)
 - Procedures to access caches or other regional assets
 - > ETEAM
 - > Food distribution

- 7. The most frequently cited equipment need is generators and cam locks installed in shelters and other critical infrastructure.
- 8. More training is needed for responders and officials to know how to use various functions of the SIRN system and radios.



LUNCH 11:30am-12:30pm



Discussion and Prioritization of Capabilities, Trainings and Exercises 12:30-3:15pm

Regional Capabilities

As part of the 2014 Training and Exercise Plan, we want to articulate a set of focus capabilities for each region:

- ➤ Not exhaustive
- ➤ Not restrictive
- Intended to help focus efforts

Capabilities: Discussion

• What should be the regional priority capabilities for FY14?

-Why?



Core Capabilities

Prevent	Protect	Mitigate	Respond
Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning
Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning
Operation Coordination	Operation Coordination	Operation Coordination	Operation Coordination
Forensics and Attributes	Access control and Identity Verification	Community Resilience	Critical Transportation
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Cybersecurity	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction	Environmental Response Health and Safety
Screening, Search, and Detection	Intelligence and Information Sharing	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Fatality Management Servi
	Interdiction and Disruption	Threats and hazard identification	Infrustructure Systems
	Physical Protective Measures		Mass Care Services
	Risk Management for		Mass Sparch and Bassus

Protection Programs and
Activities

Screening, Search, and
Detection

Supply Chain Integrity and
Security

	Respond	Recover
	Planning	Planning
	Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning
	Operation Coordination	Operation Coordination
	Critical Transportation	Economic Recovery
	Environmental Response / Health and Safety	Health and Social Services
е	Fatality Management Services	Housing
	Infrustructure Systems	Infrastructure Systems
	Mass Care Services	Natural and Cultural Resources
	Mass Search and Rescue Operations	
	On-Scene Security and Protection	
	Operational Communications	
	Public and Private Services and Resources	
	Public Health and Medical Service	
	Situational Assessment	



2012-2013 AAR/IP/THIRA Training Needs Review-Region I

- ETeam
- ICS, ICS Forms
- 72 hour self-sufficiency for Public and First Responders
- SIRN Radio Operation
- EOC/ICS Interface
- Public Education of Shelter-In-Place Procedures
- Radiological Transportation for First Responders
- HSEEP
- Incident Safety Officer for First Responders
- Traffic Control for Local Emergency Services personnel



2012-2013 AAR/IP/THIRA Training Needs Review-Region II

- Multi-Agency and First Responder Coordination
- EOC for Volunteer Staff at OEM
- Communications
- Rope Rescue Team
- WVNG/OEM Liaison Team Procedures
- Power Company/OEM Interface
- Radiation Detection Equipment
- ICS
- NIMS
- PIO
- Public Education for the First 72 Hours
- SIRN Equipment
- Emergency Assessment



2012-2013 AAR/IP/THIRA Training Needs Review-Region III

- NIMS
- PIO
- ICS for Elected Officials and Department Heads focus on Transferring Command
- Pet Shelter Operations for Volunteers
- Pet Evacuation Operations for Volunteers
- ON-Scene Resource Tracking
- Incident Action Plans for Senior Officials
- ON-Scene Safety
- On-Scene Safety Officer
- MGT-346 EOC Operations and
- Planning

- Eteam at Offsite Locations
- IPAWS IS-247a
- Credentialing/Card Reader Operations
- Hazmat Team for Local Responders
- Mass Care for Volunteers
- Fusion Center Interface
- Joint Information Center Operations
- Public Awareness of "See Something Say Something" Program
- Rapid Assessment for Local Community Representatives
- Shelter Operations for Volunteers
- Search and Rescue Operations



2012-2013 AAR/IP/THIRA Training Needs Review-Region IV

- EOC Operations for Staff (Including Volunteers)
- 72 Hour Self-Sufficiency for Public
- ETeam
- PIO
- ICS Forms
- Decontamination
- EOP for Staff
- SIRN
- G-191 Course
- Fusion Center Interface

- Shelter Operations for CERT and Faith Based Org.
- Shelter Management
- COOP
- EOC/ICS Interface
- HazMat for First Responders and EOC Staff
- Local Disaster Plans for Public
- Public Information and Warning System for the Public
- Public Education for Flooding Incidents



2012-2013 AAR/IP/THIRA Training Needs Review-Region V

- Resource Management Coordination OEM Staff
- ICS Forms
- EOC Operations outside of OEM
- ETeam
- HSEEP
- SIRN



2012-2013 AAR/IP/THIRA Training Needs Review-Region VI

- Swift Water Operations
- Boat Handling Operations
- Flood Response for All Agencies
- EOC Activation and Management Refresher
- NIMS
- SCBA
- ICS for Public and Private
- Cross Training for all Response Agencies
- Decontamination
- ETeam
- Evacuation for CERT



Trainings: Discussion

• Does this list reflect what you think our training priorities should be in 2014?

What else needs to be added?



Training: Discussion

- Do you currently partner to schedule and deliver trainings?
 - If so how

 What other resources exist for preparedness training in West Virginia that we should utilize?

Exercise to build coalitions

- Varying requirements for different grants
- Exercise scale focus more on seminars and workshops
- Tying different capabilities from different grants to the same exercise/training

Exercises: Discussion

• What are your ideas regarding exercises in the region in 2014?

• How do you currently partner on exercises and what agencies do you involve?



Questions and/or Comments

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Thank You! 3:30pm



Alternate and Unused Slides

- ETeam
- Incident Command System (ICS)/ICS Forms
- 72 hour self-sufficiency for Public and First Responders
- State-Wide Interoperable Radio Network (SIRN) Radio Operation
- Public Education of Shelter-In-Place Procedures
- Radiological Transportation for First Responders
- Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)
- Incident Safety Officer for First Responders
- Multi-Agency/First Responder Coordination
- Communications
- Rope Rescue Team



- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Public Information Officer (PIO)
- ICS for Elected Officials and Department Heads focus on Transferring Command
- Pet Shelter Operations for Volunteers
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- G-191 Course ICS/EOC Interface
- Fusion Center Interface
- Shelter Operations for CERT and Faith Based Org.
- Continuity of Operations (COOP)
- HazMat for First Responders and EOC Staff
- Local Disaster Plans for Public
- Resource Management Coordination OEM Staff
- EOC Operations outside of OEM
- Swift Water Operations
- Boat Handling Operations



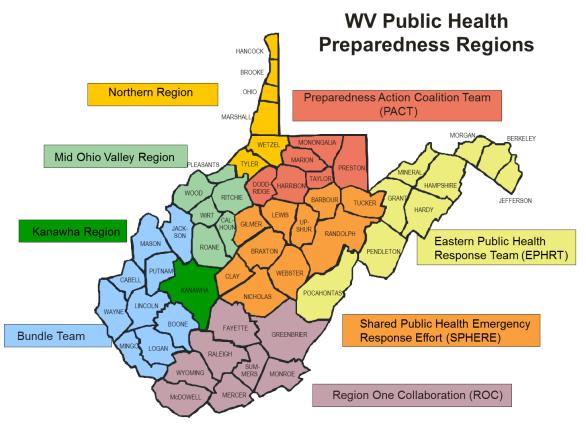
- Flood Response for All Agencies
- EOC Activation and Management Refresher
- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
- ICS for Public and Private
- Response Agencies Cross Training
- Evacuation for CERT
- EOC Operations for Staff
- Decontamination
- Emergency Operations Plans for OEM Staff
- National Guard/Office of Emergency Management Liaison Team Procedures



- Credentialing/Card Reader Operations
- Hazmat Team for Local Responders
- Mass Care for Volunteers
- Fusion Center Information
- Joint Information Center Operations
- Public Awareness of "See Something Say Something" Program
- Rapid Assessment for Local Community Representatives
- Search and Rescue Operations
- Power Company/EOC Interface
- Radiation Detection Equipment



Maps of WV Preparedness Regions



WV DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES, BUREAU FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, CENTER FOR THREAT PREPAREDNESS



Map of WV Homeland Security Regions

